



July 8, 2004

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: *Local Competition Rules; CC Docket Nos. 01-338; 98-147; and 96-98*

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's rules, CompTel/ASCENT ("CompTel") hereby gives notice that on July 7, 2004, its representative met Matthew Brill, Senior Legal Advisor to Commissioner Abernathy and Marjorie Manne of Commissioner Abernathy's office. In this meeting, CompTel discussed the Emergency Motion for Stabilization Order that CompTel filed with the FCC on June 24, 2004. CompTel's arguments were consistent with those articulated in the June 24th filing. CompTel also distributed the attached study describing the likely impact on small business consumers that would result from an increase in DS1 loop and transport rates from TELRIC to special access. Representing CompTel was the undersigned attorney.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jonathan D. Lee".

Jonathan D. Lee
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

**The Economic Impact of the Elimination of
DS-1 Loops and Transport as
Unbundled Network Elements**

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June 29, 2004

Executive Summary

A study was conducted to measure the economic impact on small and medium-sized businesses if DS-1 loops and interoffice transport were no longer available as unbundled network elements due to state or federal regulatory action, and CLECs were forced to pay ILECs' Special Access tariffs to continue to provide service to this market segment. The study considers the current prices charged by CLECs and ILECs for DS-1 based services, the likely price response by CLECs and ILECs if wholesale costs increased to Special Access rates, and changes in customer demand for DS-1 services due to these pricing responses.

DS-1 services are provided by CLECs to small and medium-sized businesses. These services offer significant advantages to such firms, because of the ability to combine voice and high-speed data services over a single facility. DS-1 services are the backbone of the business of facilities-based competitive carriers – those carriers that invest in their own switching facilities and combine their switching and other service functions with ILEC-provided loops.

If unbundled DS-1 loops and transport were unavailable, CLECs would be forced to obtain access to these essential functions under the terms of the ILECs' Special Access tariffs. Although the loop and transport functions provided under these tariffs are functionally equivalent to those provided today as unbundled network elements, the rates charged for Special Access services are substantially higher than those charged for unbundled network elements.

A dominant firm-competitive fringe model was used to estimate the change in equilibrium price resulting from the imposition of substantial cost increases on CLECs. The model used the best publicly-available information regarding the size of the market for DS-1 services, ILEC and CLEC relative market share in that market, current prevailing market prices for integrated DS-1 voice and data services, and current rates for unbundled network elements and Special Access services.

The model results show that:

- The gross annual cost impact to CLECs of a transition from DS-1 UNE loops and transport to equivalent Special Access services is \$2 billion. This represents more than a 100% cost increase on average to the CLECs. In some states these costs increase up to tenfold.
- The price to business customers of DS-1 services would increase by 25%.
- The overall decrease in consumer welfare would amount to \$4.9 billion annually.

Elimination of the availability of DS-1 unbundled loops and transport would impose substantial costs on small and medium-sized business, both in absolute price increases for DS-1 telecommunications services, and in the loss of the advantages associated with those services. The continued viability of facilities-based local exchange competition also could be threatened, as the reduction in market share that would be experienced by CLECs would render large fixed investments in switches and associated facilities uneconomic.

I. Introduction

An economic study was conducted to estimate the effects on consumer welfare of the elimination of the availability of unbundled DS-1 loops and transport to competitive local exchange carriers (CLECs).

The DS-1 transmission rate is defined as a digital signal with a bandwidth of 1.544 Mbps in both directions, capable of transporting data (e.g., Internet communications or virtual private network channels) or voice signals, or a combination of the two. If used exclusively for voice, a DS-1 channel can accommodate up to 24 voice-grade channels. DS-1 services traditionally have been provided using a four-wire loop connecting a customer's premises with a local exchange carrier wire center. A DS-1 channel unit at the customer's premises is used to combine voice channels and data signals into the DS-1 signal format, and a similar unit at the wire center can again separate the combined signal into individual voice and data channels, or alternatively, the DS-1 signal can be cross-connected to interoffice transport facilities to be carried to another local wire center or to the interexchange network.

In providing telecommunications services to customers, CLECs have used DS-1 facilities provided by incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs) in combination with facilities provided by the CLEC or by other communications service providers to offer business customers switched voice services and data services. ILEC facilities used in providing such services have, since the adoption of rules by the FCC pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996, been available as unbundled network elements ("UNEs") under negotiated or arbitrated interconnection agreements, under state tariffs, or subject to a Statement of Generally Available Terms ("SGAT").¹ DS-1 loops and transport also are available to CLECs under the terms of the ILECs' Special Access tariffs, generally at much higher prices than those that prevail for the use of identical facilities as unbundled network elements.² In its Triennial Review Order of 2003, the FCC found that DS-1 loops and transport should continue to be made available by ILECs as unbundled network elements, subject to individual state determinations of the degree to which CLECs were impaired without access to these elements.

While the DS-1 signal format can accommodate up to 24 voice grade channels, use of this service does not require that a business customer have a requirement for as many as 24 voice grade lines. Indeed, as the growth of the Internet has increased the demand on the part of business customers for digital bandwidth, smaller businesses have

¹ The CLECs have experienced significant problems with the ordering and provisioning practices of the ILECs, especially for UNEs.

² Some CLECs have continued to be forced to order Special Access, in spite of the lower prices charged for UNEs, because of these problems. See, e.g., Press Release, *Time Warner Telecom Not Impacted By UNE Ruling* (June 10, 2004) ("In those instances where we need services from ILECs to connect our remote customers to our vast fiber network, we purchase those under Special Access tariffs . . .") It is important to note, though, that carriers who do use ILEC special access are likely using it as a transitional mechanism and are primarily focused on larger customers, and are not focused on the small business market like the CLECs who are currently using DS1 UNE Loops and Transport. See also, Time Warner Telecom, Inc., SEC Form 10-Q, May 10, 2004 ("We operate in 44 metropolitan markets that have high concentrations of medium- and large-sized businesses.")

found that the use of integrated DS-1 services, combining both voice and data traffic, is economically attractive. Businesses using DS-1 services constitute an important segment of the local telecommunications market, occupying a “middle ground” between the mass market customer and larger business customers that are more economically served using DS-3 services.

The purpose of this study is to measure the economic impact on small and medium-sized businesses if DS-1 loops and interoffice transport were no longer available as unbundled network elements due to state or federal regulatory action, and CLECs were forced to substitute services obtained under the ILECs’ Special Access tariffs to continue to provide service to this market segment. The study considers the current prices charged by CLECs and ILECs for DS-1 based services, the likely price response by CLECs and ILECs to the change in cost inputs to the CLECs, and changes in customer demand for DS-1 services due to these pricing responses.

II. Background

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 defines three modes of entry to competitive local exchange carriers. These are resale of existing ILEC local service offerings, use of combinations of unbundled network elements provided by ILECs to CLECs, and full or partial facilities-based entry.

Resale of existing ILEC local exchange services is available to CLECs at prices established by state public utilities commissions. These prices are required, under FCC rules, to be set at a discount from the ILEC’s retail prices, the discount being equal to the costs avoided by the ILEC by not providing the service at retail. In general, this entry option has not been an attractive one for CLECs. The wholesale prices established have not permitted CLECs, given the ILEC’s retail rates, to set their retail prices in such a way as to recover their own costs of doing business. Resold lines constitute only 11% of all lines provided by ILECs to CLECs, and resale as a mode of entry has been steadily declining since 2000.³

CLECs also have the option of using unbundled network elements, individually or in combination, to provide local exchange service. Where the CLEC purchases a combination of UNE loops, switching, and transport, combining these elements with other service elements provided by the CLEC, this mode of entry is known as “UNE-P” for UNE platform. Under FCC rules, prices for unbundled network elements are to be set according to the forward looking Total Element Long-Run Incremental Cost (“TELRIC”), a costing standard designed to simulate the costs that could be recovered by an efficient carrier operating a local exchange network in a competitive marketplace. Prices for CLEC use of unbundled network elements have been established by state public utility commissions by their approval of negotiated interconnection agreements, by their arbitration of such agreements, or through adjudicated proceedings.

³ FCC Local Competition Report, December 2003, Table 4.

UNE-P has been the primary mode of entry for CLECs serving mass market residential and business customers, and has steadily increased as a proportion of all CLEC lines in the last five years, now accounting for 67% of all CLEC lines.⁴ The economic pricing of UNE-P, together with the ability of CLECs to differentiate their product offerings with value-added services such as voice mail and “follow-me” features have resulted in the rapid expansion in mass-market local exchange competition. There is evidence that the availability of the UNE platform has permitted some CLECs to achieve sufficient customer volume to justify CLEC investment in switching, transport and collocation facilities in certain locations to permit transition from UNE-P to facilities-based service provision.

Full or partial facilities-based entry involves CLEC provision of one or more network functions, frequently in combination with one or more ILEC unbundled network elements. Most frequently, the CLEC provides the local switching function in conjunction with ILEC unbundled loops and transport. In some instances where a sufficiently large number of customers are concentrated, *i.e.*, in a large office building or office park, the CLEC may provide all local exchange functions, including loop and transport facilities, but CLECs continue to require unbundled loops and transport to reach the vast majority of customer locations.

Those carriers that have entered the local exchange market using their own switching facilities primarily use those facilities to serve customers requiring DS-1 services or services using higher-bandwidth lines. In its Triennial Review Order, the FCC cited evidence that 90% of the lines served from CLEC switches were at the DS-1 level or higher.⁵

For business customers requiring more than a few lines, DS-1 service is increasingly an attractive option. With the increasing importance of the Internet to businesses in all industries, the ability of integrated DS-1 services to carry both voice and data traffic on a single facility permits both higher-speed access to the Internet and cost savings relative to the use of analog services. Smaller businesses have taken advantage of CLEC offerings to migrate from ILEC-provided voice grade lines to CLEC integrated voice and data services. A recent study commissioned by the Small Business Administration found that about one quarter of small businesses are served by CLECs.⁶

As noted earlier, unbundled network elements are required by FCC rules to be priced to recover the economic costs incurred by the ILECs in the provision of those network elements. Under the FCC’s TELRIC costing methodology, these economic costs represent the costs that would be incurred by an efficient firm providing local exchange service in a competitive market. While DS-1 Special Access services use identical network components and service configurations as UNE-based DS-1 services, rates for Special Access are established according to an entirely different standard. Special Access rates initially were based on the ILECs’ reported cost of service as assigned to Special

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ TRO ¶437.

⁶ Pociask, Stephen B. “A Survey of Small Businesses’ Telecommunication Use and Spending.” SBA Office of Advocacy, March 2004, p. 67.

Access services through an arcane set of regulations that included both arbitrary allocations and substantial cross-subsidies among ILEC services. As such, they bear little relationship to economic cost. Rather, they reflect the costs incurred under a monopoly regime, where ILECs were permitted to earn a fixed rate of return on investment after recovery of operating expenses. Furthermore, since price caps were implemented, the ILECs have been granted complete pricing flexibility for Special Access services when they have been able to demonstrate a degree of competitive provision of Special Access services in part of their territory. This pricing flexibility means that the ILECs Special Access prices for the most part no longer face any regulatory constraint. Indeed, a recent study concluded that the rate of return on invested capital earned by the RBOCs on Special Access services is almost 40%.⁷

Consequently, the rates for DS-1 Special Access service are, in general, substantially greater than similar services available from the ILECs as unbundled network elements. In particular Special Access rates contain substantially higher charges for transport mileage between ILEC wire centers, and for termination of transport facilities in ILEC wire centers. Loop rates also are much higher under Special Access tariffs than the equivalent rates for unbundled network elements.

If access to DS-1 loop and transport UNEs were to be eliminated due to FCC action, CLECs using these UNEs would be forced to confront an immediate decision: either to substitute services obtained under the Special Access tariffs for DS-1 UNEs or to exit the market for provision of services based on these UNEs. It is important to note, however, that the end result of either “decision” is for the CLEC to exit the small business market.

Use of services obtained under the Special Access tariffs would impose substantial cost increases on CLECs.⁸ CLECs would be forced to increase their retail rates to recover the additional costs, thus imposing the cost increases on the small and medium-sized business customers that rely on CLEC services. ILECs can be expected to adjust their prices in response to CLEC price increases. CLEC customers in turn can be expected to adjust the amount of DS-1 services that they purchase in view of the higher rates, or to decide to obtain service from the ILEC instead, or both. The effect of these market adjustments is expected to be an overall reduction in consumer welfare. This reduction may be measured directly in the higher costs that will be imposed on small and medium-sized business customers, and the loss of utility from the diminished demand for

⁷ Rappaport, Paul N., Lester D. Taylor, Arthur S. Menko, Thomas L. Brand. “Macroeconomic Benefits from a Reduction in Special Access Pricing.” June 12, 2003. p. 4.

⁸ It is these cost increases that, in themselves, will have devastating financial impacts on the CLECs. Due to the significant debt component of the typical CLEC’s capital structure, the likelihood is that a price increase for a key input, of the magnitude being considered, will cause an immediate disruption of the CLEC’s access to capital through the triggering of debt covenants. See, *e.g.*, Declaration of M/C Venture Partners filed in support of the Emergency Motion of CompTel/ASCENT, CC Docket Nos. 01-338, 96-98, 98-147, June 24, 2004, ¶¶ 7-11. However, because the purpose of this study is to focus on the *consumer effects* of an input price increase, readers should refer to the referenced Declaration for a more detailed discussion of the effects on the CLECs from such a price increase.

telecommunications services. It is the purpose of this study to estimate these additional costs.

III. Methodology

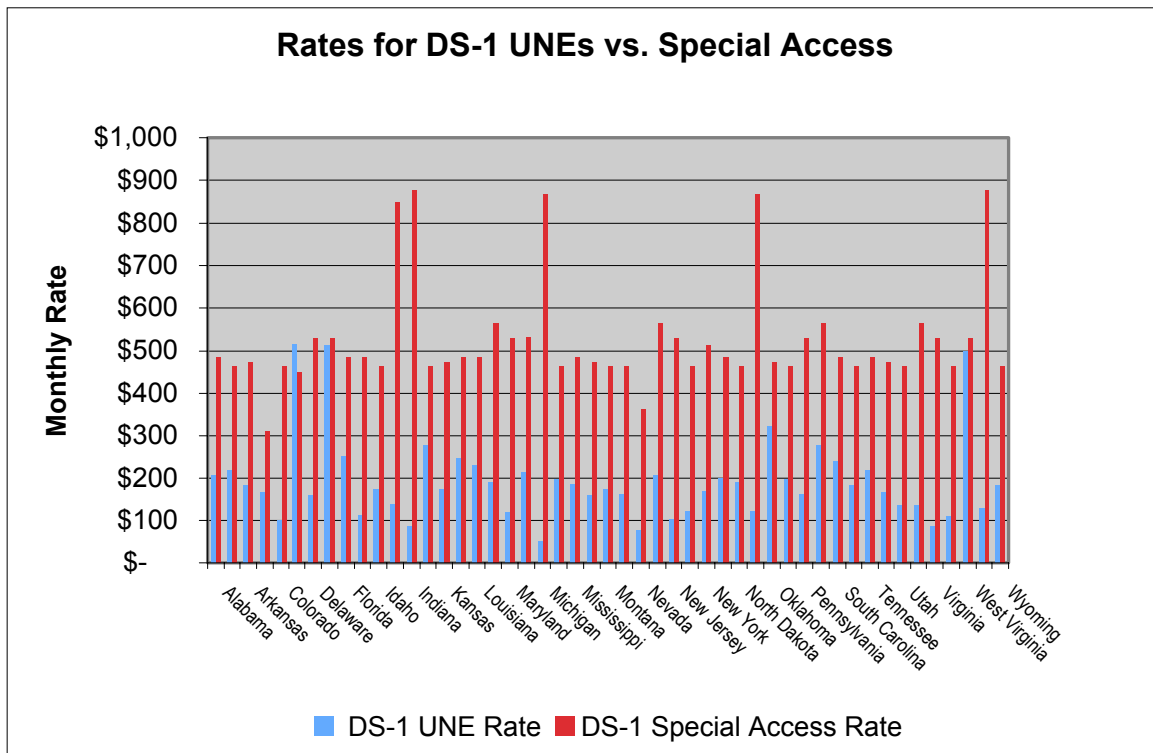
The study assumes that the availability of DS-1 UNE loops and transport has been eliminated, and that CLECs are forced to substitute equivalent services obtained under Special Access tariffs for DS-1 UNEs.

Cost Impact to CLECs

To measure the direct cost impact on CLECs, data first were gathered from ILEC approved interconnection agreements, Statements of Generally Available Terms (“SGATs”), and state tariffs on the rates for unbundled DS-1 loops and unbundled DS-1 dedicated transport. Where DS-1 Enhanced Extended Loops (“EELs”) were offered in a particular state, those rates were used. Where EELs were not offered, rates for unbundled DS-1 loops and unbundled dedicated transport were used instead. The study did not consider the non-recurring costs associated with the use of these UNEs, although these costs are substantial, and may affect unit costs significantly, particularly where high customer churn is a factor. An average transport distance of fifteen miles from the customer’s serving wire center to the CLEC’s serving wire center was assumed. This distance is frequently used in analyses performed to investigate costing, pricing and profitability issues in this market. The highest density zone rate (generally the lowest available rate) was assumed in all cases. The cost of entrance facilities (the connection from the wire center serving the CLEC to the CLEC’s network) was disregarded, because these facilities are often self-provided by CLECs, and are a small portion of total costs anyway.

Special Access rates were obtained from each RBOC’s current interstate Special Access Tariffs. As with UNE rates, non-recurring charges and the cost of the entrance facility were disregarded. The same fifteen mile average transport distance was assumed for Special Access. Although some Special Access tariffs provide for discounted rates if term contracts are accepted by the CLEC, the month-to-month rate was used for purposes of this study. This is appropriate because these rates are the most directly comparable to UNE rates (for which term discounts generally are not offered).

Figure 1



Nationwide the weighted average monthly cost increase to CLECs of migration to Special Access is \$355 per DS-1 line. In many states, the disparity between UNE and Special Access rates is much greater – in some states, Special Access rates are as much as ten times higher. Figure 1 illustrates the difference between UNE rates and Special Access rates by state. Special Access rates are, on average, more than twice the rate charged for the equivalent UNE loop and transport services.

Size of Market for DS-1 Services

Perhaps the greatest challenge in performing this study was estimating the size of the market for DS-1 services. Little publicly-available information is available on the number of DS-1 services provided either by ILECs or CLECs. Existing FCC reporting mechanisms generally require reporting service volumes in terms of voice-grade equivalents – that is, the total equivalent number of 4KHz analog circuits or 64Kbps digital circuits provided by carriers, regardless of the service configurations in which these circuits are provided.

One RBOC – BellSouth – reports the number of DS-1 services that it provides within its operating territory as a part of its annual report to shareholders. To estimate the number of DS-1 services provided by each RBOC, the ratio of BellSouth’s reported DS-1 services to the total number of voice grade equivalent circuits was applied to the voice grade equivalent circuits reported by each RBOC.

CLEC DS-1 services were estimated by using data reported by the FCC on CLEC market share. The FCC reports market share estimates based on voice grade equivalent channels reported by ILECs and CLECs, respectively. These estimates are reported separately for residential/small business customers (including business customers with three or fewer lines) and for “other” customers (all customers not included in the residential/small business) category. The market share figure of 23.2% for the “other” category was used in this study, as it is likely more representative of CLEC market share penetration for DS-1 services than the residential/small business market share figure. It is also consistent with the results of the Small Business Administration study cited earlier.

Table 1 presents the estimated number of DS-1 services provided by CLECs and ILECs. The nationwide market for DS-1 services is estimated at slightly over two million DS-1 services.

Table 1
Size of the DS-1 Market

	ILEC DS-1 Services	CLEC DS-1 Services	Total DS-1 Services
BellSouth	276,686	83,379	360,064
Qwest	191,796	57,797	249,594
SBC	602,063	181,431	783,494
Verizon	479,036	144,357	623,393
	1,549,581	466,964	2,016,545

Market Price for DS-1 Services

Efforts to estimate the average market price for DS-1 services also suffer from a paucity of published information on the actual rates charged for the telecommunications services purchased by small and medium-sized business. While the FCC gathers and publishes information on average rates, its data collection activities are focused on rates for residential consumers. Information available from sources such as the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Small Business Administration generally is insufficiently granular to permit an estimate of the prices charged for particular services.

A recent study by the Small Business Administration,⁹ however, does provide one estimate of the rates charged to small businesses for DS-1 and other telecommunications services. That study found that unit monthly expenditures for DS-1 service for firms responding to the survey were, on average, \$559.61.¹⁰ Expenditures for DS-1 service

⁹ Pociask, Stephen B. “A Survey of Small Businesses’ Telecommunication Use and Spending.” SBA Office of Advocacy, March 2004.

¹⁰ *Id.*, Figure 31.

when that service is provided by an incumbent LEC were higher (\$798.80)¹¹ than when the service is provided by a competitive LEC (\$388.75).¹²

Of course, DS-1 service is only one component of the total package of telecommunications services purchased by business customers. The service package also will include local and long distance services, features such as conference calling or voice mail, and Internet services. Estimates of pricing for such packages of services were obtained from various Internet web sites that provide quotes from several service vendors for service packages.¹³ The prices quoted for service packages including local and long distance service for 6 lines, with DS-1 rate Internet access, ranged from approximately \$800 to \$1,900. For purposes of this study, an estimated average monthly price for the DS-1 service package of \$1,000 was used. This amount was scaled for each state by the variance in each state's DS-1 UNE loop and transport rates from the national average DS-1 UNE loop and transport rate. Note, however, that the recurring rates charged for DS-1 UNE loops and transport are only one cost faced by CLECs in providing integrated telecommunications services. Substantial costs also are incurred in operating switching and long distance transport facilities, in providing Internet connectivity, in provisioning vertical services such as voice mail and conferencing, and in marketing, billing, and selling services.

The economic impact of cost increases imposed by elimination of DS-1 UNEs was estimated using a model that simulates the current competitive conditions in the market for DS-1 services. The behavioral assumption of the model is that the CLECs currently act to constrain the prices that may be charged by the ILECs, and that CLECs have established retail prices equal to their long-run marginal cost. This model estimates the effect in the market caused by an increase in the CLECs' cost by shifting the CLEC supply curve upward by the amount of this cost increase. Then it recalculates the equilibrium prices and quantities that maximize the dominant firm's profits. This is intended to demonstrate the long-run outcome in the marketplace, once all of the firms have had time to adjust the scale of their operations to the new, higher cost of doing business.

For purposes of this case study, we calibrated the model as follows:

- The market demand curve is linear, with demand elasticity equal to -1.0 at the initial market equilibrium. (This is consistent with the demand elasticity used in the Rappaport/Taylor Special Access study¹⁴).
- The dominant firm's marginal cost is constant at approximately \$500.
- The fringe supply curve is linear with intercept set at the current assumed market rate in each state.

¹¹ *Id.*, Figure 42.

¹² *Id.*, Figure 41.

¹³ See, for example, <http://geoquote.net/>

¹⁴ Rappaport, P., *et. al.*, *op. cit.* p. 6.

The results of the model are most sensitive to the supply elasticity of the fringe, and whether the CLECs effectively constrain the ILECs under current market conditions, but we believe our calibration to be the most reasonable. Another complication that could be introduced into the model is to account for the differentiated pricing and products offered by the CLECs and ILECs. In any event, there is no reasonable scenario under which the harm to the CLEC industry and to consumer welfare would be markedly lower than the one presented in this paper.

IV. Results

The gross cost impact to CLECs of forced migration to Special Access services from DS-1 UNEs is an immediate \$2 billion annually, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Cost Impact to CLECs of Migration to Special Access

	CLEC DS-1s	Monthly Cost Impact/Line	Total Annual Cost Impact
Alabama	6,663	\$277.43	\$22,183,761
Arizona	9,583	\$245.32	\$28,211,194
Arkansas	3,366	\$291.54	\$11,775,581
California	62,665	\$141.95	\$106,743,335
Colorado	9,671	\$365.41	\$42,405,417
Delaware	2,149	\$370.88	\$9,562,443
District of Columbia	2,881	\$18.53	\$640,660
Florida	22,685	\$232.60	\$63,318,373
Georgia	13,631	\$371.87	\$60,826,058
Idaho	2,124	\$293.01	\$7,466,813
Illinois	22,182	\$712.14	\$189,557,049
Indiana	7,667	\$793.07	\$72,965,019
Iowa	3,711	\$188.39	\$8,390,432
Kansas	4,029	\$298.66	\$14,440,585
Kentucky	4,152	\$235.64	\$11,741,284
Louisiana	8,152	\$252.38	\$24,687,613
Maine	2,674	\$376.65	\$12,087,716
Maryland	13,950	\$411.88	\$68,950,022
Massachusetts	15,121	\$318.26	\$57,747,975
Michigan	15,015	\$817.88	\$147,366,607
Minnesota	7,063	\$269.10	\$22,807,218
Mississippi	4,635	\$297.76	\$16,561,975
Missouri	8,920	\$315.94	\$33,818,927
Montana	1,412	\$290.23	\$4,915,927
Nebraska	1,368	\$301.48	\$4,950,501
Nevada	1,482	\$285.05	\$5,067,644
New Hampshire	2,738	\$359.51	\$11,812,669
New Jersey	23,659	\$427.66	\$121,417,428
New Mexico	3,282	\$343.38	\$13,524,994
New York	40,915	\$343.40	\$168,604,120

North Carolina	8,824	\$284.19	\$30,093,132
North Dakota	618	\$275.08	\$2,041,449
Ohio	12,812	\$747.37	\$114,901,481
Oklahoma	5,524	\$149.89	\$9,935,217
Oregon	4,740	\$269.34	\$15,318,653
Pennsylvania	21,645	\$368.35	\$95,675,742
Rhode Island	2,057	\$289.65	\$7,151,308
South Carolina	5,344	\$244.09	\$15,653,302
South Dakota	774	\$282.37	\$2,623,841
Tennessee	9,292	\$264.26	\$29,465,758
Texas	30,973	\$307.48	\$114,281,561
Utah	3,720	\$329.64	\$14,713,247
Vermont	1,372	\$430.48	\$7,086,124
Virginia	12,110	\$444.98	\$64,663,855
Washington	8,853	\$354.97	\$37,712,476
West Virginia	3,085	\$33.16	\$1,227,406
Wisconsin	6,797	\$748.76	\$61,074,383
Wyoming	878	\$282.98	\$2,981,685
<hr/>			
Total	466,964		\$1,991,149,961

CLECs, of course, could not sustain this cost increase but would be forced to raise prices, which would result in a loss of market share, and in most cases to their exit from the market, because of a variety of factors; most of which stem from the fact that the ILECs would not raise prices to accommodate the full cost increase experienced uniquely by the CLECs.¹⁵

Using the dominant firm-competitive fringe model we demonstrate a possible new equilibrium in the market. In this new equilibrium, the price for DS-1 service increases, on average, by 25% and, in all but two states, the CLEC must exit the market for DS-1 services. The overall decrease in the benefits to small and medium-sized business from their telecommunications purchases, i.e. consumer welfare, amounts to \$4.9 billion annually. Faced with such a massive increase in their telecommunications costs, small and medium businesses will be forced to raise substantially the prices they charge for their own products, and thus will propagate further throughout the economy the inflationary price increases instigated by the ILECs. Table 3 presents the results of the model by state.

¹⁵ See, e.g., n. 8, *supra*.

Table 3
Retail Price Change Resulting from Elimination of DS-1 UNEs

	Initial Price	New Equilibrium Price	Percent Price Change	Annual Dollar Change in Consumer Surplus
Alabama	\$1,038.65	\$1,288.65	24.07%	\$(75,938,552)
Arizona	\$1,052.36	\$1,297.68	23.31%	\$(107,627,974)
Arkansas	\$1,015.04	\$1,265.04	24.63%	\$(38,235,100)
California	\$999.48	\$1,141.43	14.20%	\$(428,228,000)
Colorado	\$932.27	\$1,182.27	26.82%	\$(108,490,000)
Delaware	\$993.41	\$1,243.41	25.17%	\$(24,334,300)
District of Columbia	\$1,345.76	\$1,364.29	1.38%	\$(2,747,560)
Florida	\$1,083.48	\$1,316.08	21.47%	\$(244,089,000)
Georgia	\$944.21	\$1,194.21	26.48%	\$(153,211,000)
Idaho	\$1,004.67	\$1,254.67	24.88%	\$(24,089,900)
Illinois	\$969.44	\$1,219.44	25.79%	\$(250,316,000)
Indiana	\$918.51	\$1,168.51	27.22%	\$(85,809,600)
Iowa	\$1,109.29	\$1,297.68	16.98%	\$(33,157,400)
Kansas	\$1,007.92	\$1,257.92	24.80%	\$(45,726,300)
Kentucky	\$1,080.44	\$1,316.08	21.81%	\$(45,174,000)
Louisiana	\$1,063.70	\$1,313.70	23.50%	\$(93,195,800)
Maine	\$1,022.59	\$1,272.59	24.45%	\$(30,411,800)
Maryland	\$952.41	\$1,202.41	26.25%	\$(157,009,000)
Massachusetts	\$1,046.49	\$1,296.49	23.89%	\$(172,495,000)
Michigan	\$883.20	\$1,133.20	28.31%	\$(166,995,000)
Minnesota	\$1,028.58	\$1,278.58	24.31%	\$(80,380,300)
Mississippi	\$1,018.32	\$1,268.32	24.55%	\$(52,679,700)
Missouri	\$990.64	\$1,240.64	25.24%	\$(100,981,000)
Montana	\$1,007.45	\$1,257.45	24.82%	\$(16,016,300)
Nebraska	\$996.20	\$1,246.20	25.10%	\$(15,502,700)
Nevada	\$909.48	\$1,159.48	27.49%	\$(16,556,000)
New Hampshire	\$1,039.73	\$1,289.73	24.05%	\$(31,207,400)
New Jersey	\$936.63	\$1,186.63	26.69%	\$(265,607,000)
New Mexico	\$954.30	\$1,204.30	26.20%	\$(36,952,200)
New York	\$1,001.47	\$1,251.47	24.96%	\$(463,909,000)
North Carolina	\$1,031.89	\$1,281.89	24.23%	\$(100,473,000)
North Dakota	\$1,022.60	\$1,272.60	24.45%	\$(7,033,510)
Ohio	\$953.71	\$1,203.71	26.21%	\$(144,226,000)
Oklahoma	\$1,156.69	\$1,306.58	12.96%	\$(40,124,100)
Oregon	\$1,028.34	\$1,278.34	24.31%	\$(53,937,400)
Pennsylvania	\$995.94	\$1,245.94	25.10%	\$(245,224,000)
Rhode Island	\$1,109.59	\$1,359.59	22.53%	\$(23,652,200)
South Carolina	\$1,071.99	\$1,316.08	22.77%	\$(59,901,400)
South Dakota	\$1,015.31	\$1,265.31	24.62%	\$(8,796,910)
Tennessee	\$1,051.81	\$1,301.81	23.77%	\$(106,072,000)
Texas	\$999.10	\$1,249.10	25.02%	\$(351,056,000)
Utah	\$968.04	\$1,218.04	25.83%	\$(41,963,900)
Vermont	\$968.76	\$1,218.76	25.81%	\$(15,478,900)
Virginia	\$919.31	\$1,169.31	27.19%	\$(135,556,000)
Washington	\$942.71	\$1,192.71	26.52%	\$(99,490,300)
West Virginia	\$1,331.13	\$1,364.29	2.49%	\$(5,234,280)
Wisconsin	\$962.82	\$1,212.82	25.97%	\$(76,629,200)
Wyoming	\$1,014.70	\$1,264.70	24.64%	\$(9,974,600)
Total				\$(4,891,896,586)

V. Conclusions

Elimination of UNE DS-1 loops and transport would deal a staggering blow to nascent facilities-based competition, crippling the competitive carriers who supply DS-1 services to small and medium-sized businesses. The loss of most or all customers in this market segment would threaten continued financial viability of existing facilities-based carriers. The feasibility of investment in switches and supporting facilities is dependent on obtaining sufficient customer volume to defray the large fixed investment component in such facilities. As the market share of competitive carriers has increased, those carriers have been able to transition from UNE-P based services to facilities-based services. The loss of substantial customer volume that would result from the elimination of the availability of DS-1 UNE loops and transport would invalidate the assumptions under which investments in switches and supporting facilities were made. Even if existing facilities-based CLECs were able to weather the change for a short period of time, further investment in switching facilities by CLECs would certainly be discouraged.

Elimination of UNE DS-1 loops and transport would impose substantial costs on small and medium-sized businesses. As noted above, CLECs serve approximately 23% of the market for DS-1 services. According to the SBA small business survey, small businesses obtaining service from CLECs realize significant cost savings relative to small businesses that obtain service from ILECs. Elimination of the availability of DS-1 UNEs would directly impose significant costs on small and medium-sized businesses, to the tune of more than \$4.9 billion annually and increase inflationary pressures in the economy.

Indirect costs also may be imposed on business customers as a result of the loss of integrated DS-1 services provided by CLECs, combining voice and data where previously business had relied on ILEC analog services. While these costs cannot easily be quantified, they could well be higher than the direct costs that have been estimated by this study.